14 September 2017

English Only

Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
New York, 20 September 2017

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (K) OF THE FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2015 CONFERENCE ON FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY IN THE PERIOD JUNE 2015 - MAY 2017

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2015 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ("Article XIV conference"), which requested the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization "to continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on these outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and States Signatories for this purpose on its public website, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, activities undertaken at the bilateral level, and Part II, activities undertaken at the multilateral level. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

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State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
1(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States			
Argentina	June 2015–May 2017	Argentina seized every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to enter into force and to promote signature and ratification by the remaining Annex 2 States.	
	December 2015–May 2017	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina continued to serve as a member of the Group of Eminent Persons, which works to bring the issues related to the Treaty to the forefront of the international agenda and work towards it universalization. In that capacity, the Minister of Foreign Affairs subscribed to the Vienna Declaration of the Group of Eminent Persons for the CTBT and contributed to its dissemination at the regional and global levels.	
Australia	June 2015–May 2017	Australia consistently highlighted in relevant statements and international discussions the importance of all Annex 2 States signing and ratifying the Treaty to bring it into force, and in the interim of maintaining a moratorium on all nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Australia strongly condemned Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear tests on 6 January and 9 September 2016 in multiple national statements and international discussions, including through Australia's participation in statements by MIKTA countries (Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia) and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI). Australia raised the issue of the Treaty on numerous occasions in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States yet to ratify the Treaty, including India and Pakistan. Australia supported the work of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States through Australian member's participation in the Group.	
Austria	June 2015–May 2017	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Belarus	June 2015–May 2017	In bilateral meetings, Belarus took every appropriate opportunity to encourage Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Belgium	June 2015–May 2017	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union, supported a European Union (EU) plan of action in the framework of the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	

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Brazil	June 2015–May 2017	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified it. Brazil raised the issue of ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in bilateral consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with some Annex 2 States.	
Canada	June 2015–May 2017	Canada took every appropriate opportunity in relevant bilateral engagements with the remaining Annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Chile	June 2015–May 2017	Chile, through its Director General of Foreign Policy, seized every appropriate opportunity to promote the signature and ratification of the Treaty among Annex 2 States in bilateral and multilateral meetings.	
European Union	June 2015–May 2017	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty at its bilateral political and disarmament and non-proliferation dialogues with the States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the Annex 2 States.	
Finland	June 2016–September 2016	Finland participated in the drafting of the Joint Ministerial Statement. Foreign Minister Soini participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting and delivered a national statement on universalization.	
France	June 2015–May 2017	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including the Annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible, including at a high level when appropriate. France fully supported the commitment of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States. The French member of the Group of Eminent Persons took part in the work of the Group of Eminent Persons in a meeting in Hiroshima in August 2015.	
	September 2015	France attended the Article XIV conference in New York under the co-presidency of Japan and Kazakhstan.	
	February 2016	France addressed ratification issues with the Executive Secretary during his visit in France and his meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and proposed to take significant actions as part of the 20th anniversary of the Treaty. French civil society was invited to exchange with the Executive Secretary on the Treaty to open new perspectives.	
	February 2016–May 2017	France supported the launching of the CTBTO Youth Group at the symposium "Science and Diplomacy for Peace and Security: the CTBT at 20" in Vienna. French students and young professionals are members of the group.	

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	January 2017	France addressed ratification issues with the Executive Secretary during his visit in France and his meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A conference with the French civil society was organized to exchange with the Executive Secretary on the future of the Treaty.	
	May 2017	France participated at the side event on the CTBT on the margins of the first Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT PrepCom) organized by Japan and Kazakhstan, and was part of the expert session.	
Greece	June 2015-May 2017	Greece, in bilateral contacts with remaining Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty as soon as possible, underlining in addition the relevance of the Treaty for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Ireland	June 2015 - May 2016	The entry into force of the Treaty remained a priority for the foreign policy of Ireland. Ireland regularly promoted the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant international fora, workshops and meetings. Ireland also raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with select Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without delay.	
	June 2016 - May 2017	Ireland continued to take every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. Ireland regularly promoted the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant international fora, workshops and meetings. Ireland also raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with select Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without delay.	
Italy	June 2015 - May 2017	Italy took every suitable bilateral and multilateral opportunity to encourage the entry into force of the CTBT, calling for the prompt signature and ratification by Annex 2 States.	
	February 2016	A meeting was held between the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ambassador Michele Valensise and the Executive Secretary.	
	May 2017	A meeting was held between the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ambassador Elisabetta Belloni, and the Executive Secretary.	
Japan	May 2015 - May 2017	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 State in particular, at both the political level and official level, to encourage the signature and /or ratification of the Treaty. Japan also delivered démarches at the ambassador level in Vienna, from January to May 2016.	
	October 2015	Prime Minister Shinzo Abe adopted the first-ever summit-level joint statement on the CTBT with President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan in Astana.	

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	March 2016	Japan and Kazakhstan issued a joint statement on the CTBT on the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington D.C.	
Luxembourg	June 2015 - May 2017	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union, supported an EU plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Mexico	June 2015 - May 2017	The Government of Mexico repeatedly called on the Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so without delay in order to achieve its entry into force. Mexico immediately condemned in the strongest terms the nuclear tests carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea January and September 2016. Likewise, Mexico urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to refrain from conducting any further nuclear tests and urged all Annex 2 States that had not signed and ratified the Treaty to do so without delay.	
Mongolia	June 2015 - May 2017	Mongolia took every relevant opportunity in its bilateral engagements with Annex 2 States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2015 - May 2017	In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty. New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with several Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	June 2015 - May 2017	In bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, the Russian Federation continued stressing importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT and urged them to sign/ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Slovenia	June 2015 - May 2017	Slovenia has bilaterally and as a Member of the European Union raised in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States at all levels, when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Turkey	June 2015- May 2017	Turkey took every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and stressed the importance of its entry into force in its relevant bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2015- May 2017	The United Arab Emirates seized every opportunity to reiterate its position on supporting the early entry into force of the Treaty and calling upon Annex 2 States to ratify at the earliest date possible.	

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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2015 - May 2017	The United Kingdom regularly discussed Treaty issues with Annex 2 States.	
1(b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex 2 States			
Argentina	June 2015 - May 2017	Argentina took advantage of every opportunity to reiterate in all relevant fora the need for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible and for all States to adhere to it without preconditions.	
Australia	June 2015 - May 2017	Australia consistently highlighted the importance of all non-Annex 2 States signing and ratifying the Treaty, with special focus on the Asia-Pacific region. Australia continued to place high priority on the establishment of the Treaty's verification regime and the development of related expertise among States Signatories, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership in the development of procedures for the conduct of on-site inspections under the Treaty. Australian experts participated in on-site inspection development activities, including field exercises.	
	July 2016	At Myanmar's invitation, Australia co-sponsored, with the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), a workshop on CTBT ratification in Nay Pyi Taw on 6 and 7 July 2016 to assist Myanmar in preparing to ratify and implement the CTBT and on how best to engage further with work related to the Treaty. The workshop was chaired by Myanmar's Foreign Ministry, with participation by officials of key ministries and by Australian and PTS officials.	
Austria	June 2015 - May 2017	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Belarus	June 2015 - May 2017	Belarus took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States that had not signed and/ or ratified it.	
Belgium	June 2015 - May 2017	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported a European Union plan of action, which was raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, underlining the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Brazil	June 2015 - May 2017	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Canada	June 2015- May 2017	Canada took every appropriate opportunity in relevant bilateral engagements with the non-Annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	

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Chile	June 2015 - May 2017	Chile, through its Director General of Foreign Policy, took every suitable opportunity to advocate for the ratification of the Treaty and underlined the importance of its universalization in bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States.	
European Union	June 2015- May 2017	The European Union systematically raised CTBT-related topics in its political dialogues with third countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
Finland	June 2016 - May 2017	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2015 - May 2017	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible, including at a high level when appropriate.	
Ireland	June 2015 - May 2017	Ireland systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force in all relevant forums. As a member of the European Union, Ireland supported EU activities to encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States.	
Japan	May 2015 - May 2017	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and /or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States.	
Luxembourg	June 2015 - May 2017	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported an EU plan of action, which was raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, underlining the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Mexico	June 2015 - May 2017	The Government of Mexico supported and recognized the efforts of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the CTBTO to ensure that those States that had not signed or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible. The Government of Mexico welcomed the recent ratifications of Swaziland and Myanmar (September 2016), States that are now part of the large number of Signatory States wishing to have an early entry into force of the Treaty. Mexico included in its bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States an urgent request to ratify the Treaty, particularly with Cuba and Dominica, since they were the only two countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region that had not done so.	
Mongolia	June 2015 - May 2017	Mongolia took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States to promote the universalization of the Treaty.	
New Zealand	June 2015 - May 2017	Wherever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-Annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force.	

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Russian Federation	June 2015 - May 2017	In bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States, the Russian Federation stressed the importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT and urged them to sign and/or ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Turkey	June 2015- May 2017	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2015 - May 2017	The United Kingdom continued to raise Treaty issues in its bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States.	
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Argentina	June 2015 - May 2017	Argentina participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT to reaffirm at a high level its commitment to the promotion of the Treaty and its early entry into force, as well as the importance of the Treaty as the indispensable means to secure the cessation of nuclear tests. In that framework, the Undersecretary for External Relations, Gustavo Zlauvinen, took part in the panel entitled "Initiatives to strengthen the Verification Regime". Argentina actively participated in the Article XIV conference process, endorsing statements urging States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible. Argentina raised the need for the Treaty's universalization and entry into force in its statements at the first session of the NPT PrepCom, held in Vienna, as well as in other relevant multilateral fora. Argentina highlighted the central role of the Treaty in the disarmament and non-proliferation system at the global level and highlighted the need for its prompt entry into force during the side event of the NPT PrepCom, sponsored by the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), on the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Argentina hosted important activities co-organized with the Commission, in particular the Workshop on the Signature of Man-Made Isotope Production (WOSMIP VI), with over 70 participants from Signatory States, which provided a suitable platform to encourage further support for the CTBT among States Signatories. Argentina continued to work to complete its national segment of the International Monitoring System and its agreement with the CTBTO regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.	

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Australia	June 2015 - May 2017	The NPDI of which Australia is a co-founder with Japan, issued a Ministerial statement in New York in 2016 on the 20th anniversary of the opening of the CTBT for signature, reaffirming the NPDI's strong commitment to strengthening the nuclear test ban regime, including the CTBT's early entry into force as well as to advancing global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. The NPDI also prepared a working paper on the CTBT (NPT/ CONF.2020/PC.I/WP.3) for the first session of the NPT PrepCom.	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
	September 2015	Australia actively participated in the Article XIV conference and endorsed the final declaration.	
	October 2015	Alongside New Zealand and Mexico, Australia was the lead sponsor of General Assembly resolution 70/73, in which the importance of the universalization and the immediate entry into force of the Treaty was stressed. The resolution had been co-sponsored by almost 100 State parties. Australia supported or co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions including resolution 70/40, entitled "United Action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which urged all States, in particular the remaining Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity and in the interim to maintain all existing moratoriums.	
	September 2016	Australia co-chaired the eighth Ministerial Meeting and endorsed the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	October 2016	Australia, New Zealand and Mexico co-authored General Assembly resolution 71/86 marking the 20th anniversary of the CTBT, which urged all States, in particular the remaining Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity and in the interim to maintain all existing moratoriums. The resolution was co-sponsored by 94 States parties.	
	May 2017	The Vienna Group of Ten, coordinated by Australia, submitted a paper to the first session of the NPT PrepCom which included support for the CTBT. The paper underlined, among other things, that the CTBT was vital to the NPT and constitutes a core element of the nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regime. Noting the entry into force of the CTBT was of the utmost urgency, the paper urged all remaining Annex 2 and other States to ratify the Treaty without delay, and to support the development of the CTBT verification regime and the work of the PTS.	The Vienna Group of Ten comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
Belarus	December 2015	Belarus voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73.	
	September 2016	Belarus attended the eighth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT. In its statement at the Ministerial Meeting during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, Belarus urged all States to promptly ratify the Treaty.	

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	December 2016	Belarus voted in favour of the General Assembly resolution 71/86.	
	April 2017	The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vladimir Makei, and the Executive Secretary discussed assistance by Belarus in promoting the signature and ratification of the Treaty by all States and facilitating its entry into force during a meeting on 19 April 2017. Belarus hosted a round table on confidence-building measures in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament for accredited diplomatic missions, which addressed Treaty-related issues.	
Belgium	June 2015 - May 2017	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force, and actively participated in the Ministerial Meeting in June 2016. Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty, and co-sponsored such draft resolutions. Belgium supported the adoption of the Final Declaration by the "Friends of the CTBT".	
Brazil	June 2015 - May 2016	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. During the Article XIV conference on facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT, Brazil called on all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT, especially Annex 2 States, to do so with a sense of urgency. Brazil voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73.	
	June 2016 - May 2017	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. Brazil voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 71/86. In its statement at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, Brazil stated that the entry into force of the CTBT was the only legally binding assurance against the recurrence of nuclear testing and should be the first priority of States purportedly concerned with the Treaty. Brazil made statements supporting the CTBT on other occasions, such as during the NPT PrepCom.	

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Canada	January-December 2015	Canada supported the Group of Seven (G7) initiative to make diplomatic representations to advance the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT.	
	September 2016	Canada co-hosted the eighth Ministerial Meeting in New York on 21 September 2016. The Meeting produced a Joint Ministerial Statement that, inter alia, called on the remaining Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT. Canada sponsored and voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 70/73 and 71/86 Canada also co-sponsored Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), in which, inter alia, the Council called for the Treaty's early entry into force, and for all States to maintain voluntary moratoriums on nuclear-weapon test explosions.	
	February 2017	Canada hosted a cold weather field test with CTBTO personnel in Ottawa from February 13 to 17, to demonstrate aerial gamma ray spectrometer survey techniques in winter conditions. These included airborne and ground-borne surveys of live sources, and data analysis, processing, and mapping techniques.	
	May 2017	Canada delivered statements at the first session of the NPT PrepCom that reiterated Canada's support for the Treaty and called on all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and, furthermore, to fulfil their commitments to build up the Treaty's verification regime. Canada contributed to a joint working paper on the CTBT submitted by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the first session of the NPT PrepCom.	
Chile	June 2015 - May 2017	For the first session of the NPT PrepCom that took place in Vienna, Chile urged the remaining Annex 2 and non-Annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without further delay. Chile hosted a seminar titled, "From nuclearization to denuclearization: the nuclear problem 70 years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki", where participants emphasized the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty to move forward on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives.	
European Union	June 2015 - May 2017	The European Union raised the CTBT issue in its statements on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors. (Vienna) Throughout the period, the European Union contributed to the work of the Preparatory Commission and had statements delivered during the PrepCom and Working Group sessions. (Vienna)	
	June 2015	Throughout the period, the European Union contributed to the work of the Preparatory Commission and had statements delivered during the PrepCom and Working Group sessions. (Vienna)	

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	June-December 2015	The European Union continued to provide financial support to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and the establishment of an effective CTBT verification regime through its Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012.	
	September 2015	The European Union and its Member States continued to state their political priorities of support for the universalization and the entry into force of the CTBT at the informal United Nations General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests. (New York) The European Union and its Member States continued to state their political priorities of support for the universalization and the entry into force of the CTBT at the September 2015 Article XIV Conference. The support for the entry into force of the Treaty was also demonstrated by the participation of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission Ms Federica Mogherini at the Article XIV Conference. (New York) An article in support of the CTBT by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission Ms Federica Mogherini was published in the CTBTO Spectrum magazine no. 24. (Vienna)	
	October 2015	The European Union adopted Council Decision 2015/1837/CFSP which provided additional resources of more than EUR 3 million and expanded the EU financial support to the promotion of the objectives of the Treaty, including its entry into force and universalization, beyond 2015. The implementation of the new Council Decision started in February 2016 and would last 24 months. (Brussels)	
	October-November 2015	The early entry into force of the CTBT was one of the EU priorities for the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly. This was also reiterated in the statement delivered in the general debate of the First Committee of the General Assembly. (New York)	
	December 2015	The strong support of the European Union for the CTBT was reflected in the European Union Member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73 'Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty'. (New York)	
	January 2016	The European Union and its Member States expressed their continued support to the CTBT, its entry into force and universalization at the extraordinary CTBTO Preparatory Commission session held on 7 January following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its fourth nuclear test. (Vienna) On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the CTBT, the European Union adopted an action plan to promote the Treaty and its objectives. The action plan was implemented and follow-up actions will be undertaken. (Brussels)	

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	January-February 2016	The strong political and financial support to the CTBT was expressed by the European Union at the CTBT Symposium "Science and Diplomacy for Peace and Security: the CTBT at 20", the opening event to mark the 20th anniversary of the CTBT. (Vienna)	
	February 2016	In its opening statement at the 2016 session of the Conference on Disarmament, the EU and its Member States called upon all States that had not yet done so, especially Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the CTBT as soon as possible. (Geneva)	
	April 2016	Support for the CTBT and its entry into force was expressed by a visit to the CTBTO by Permanent Representatives of EU Member States to the Political and Security Committee (PSC) of the EU. (Vienna).	
	May 2016	At the plenary session of Conference on Disarmament on 17 May, 2016, in the presence of the Executive Secretary, the EU and its Member States delivered a statement highlighting its outreach activities aimed at promoting the early entry into force of the Treaty in line with the European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. We reiterated our call on all States that had not yet done so, in particular those listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty, to sign and ratify the Treaty. (Geneva)	
	June 2016	On 13 June 2016, at the invitation of the Executive Secretary, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission, Ms. Federica Mogherini, attended the ministerial segment of the 46th Session of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission and delivered an agreed EU statement. Together with the Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan, she co-chaired a closed ministerial round-table discussion to promote the ratification of the CTBT and the benefits of the CTBTO verification regime and opened a special anniversary exhibition. (Vienna)	
	July 2016	By way of drawing parliamentary attention to the promotion of the CTBT and its benefits, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission, Ms. Federica Mogherini, together with the Executive Secretary, participated in an exchange of views on the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT held by the European Parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) on 7 July 2016. The meeting was very well attended and streamed online. (Strasbourg)	
	September 2016	The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-	

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		President of the Commission, Ms. Federica Mogherini, spoke on behalf of the European Union at the Ministerial meeting entitled "Time to finish what we started", organized on 21 September 2016 on the margins of the General Assembly by the Governments of the "Friends of the CTBT", comprising Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands. (New York) The European Union and its Member States reiterated as political priorities the universalization and the entry into force of the CTBT at the informal General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests. (New York)	
	October 2016	The CTBT and its benefits figured prominently in a resolution on nuclear security and non-proliferation adopted by the European Parliament on 27 October 2016 (2016/2936/RSP). In the resolution, the European Parliament urged the remaining States listed in Annex 2 to the CTBT "to sign and/or ratify the Treaty with a renewed sense of urgency".	
	October-November 2016	The European Union and its Member States confirmed that the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT remained a top priority for the EU at the seventy-first session of the First Committee of the General Assembly. (New York)	
	December 2016	The strong support for the CTBT was reflected in the European Union Member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 71/86, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". (New York)	
	March 2017	In her speech at the 2017 Carnegie International Nuclear Policy Conference, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission, Ms. Federica Mogherini, stated: "North Korea's nuclear tests shown once again how urgent it is to make the Treaty enter into force. Its Organization [CTBTO] has provided already the world with a truly global, hi-tech monitoring system for nuclear explosions — something that no single country alone would be able to do. Not only do we need to complete this global monitoring network, we must continue to argue for all countries — including this one, the United States of America — to move towards ratification. This would be an investment in America's security, and in our collective security. The international community needs unity in its response to nuclear threats, to North Korea's threats'. (Washington)	

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	May 2017	The EU organized a side event on the margins of the NPT PrepCom on its support for the CTBT. The Executive Secretary addressed the meeting. The event was attended by some 100 guests, with some non-ratifying Annex 2 States participating at the expert level. The aim was to reiterate the EU support for the Treaty and provide another platform to the CTBTO in the NPT framework. The European External Action Service Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Jacek Bylica, elaborated on the EU political, financial and technical support to CTBTO. The incoming Article XIV coordinators spoke of their vision for the entry into force of the Treaty. (Vienna)	
Finland	June 2016	Finland participated in the 20th anniversary Ministerial Meeting and made a national Statement.	
	June 2016 - May 2017	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in all relevant national statements during the year. In the context of the 20th anniversary of the opening of the CTBT for ratification, the European Union and its Member States, including Finland, intensified efforts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty by adopting and implementing an EU Action Plan in support of the CTBT.	
	May 2017	Finland hosted a NATO conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Executive Secretary of the CTBTO was one of the key speakers and received a considerable amount of media coverage. The Executive Secretary visited Nyänä to view the seismic station FINES. Finland participated in drafting of the working papers of the Vienna Group of 10 for submission to the NPT PrepCom. CTBT is one of the items of the working papers.	
France	October 2015	France made a statement at the seventieth session of the General Assembly reiterating the priority it gave to the Treaty's early entry into force.	
	December 2015	France supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty and joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 70/73.	
	April 2016	As a member of the Group of Seven, France supported the statement made at the G7 Ministerial Meeting in Hiroshima, in which G7 States called on States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	June 2016	France participated in the "20 Years CTBT Ministerial Meeting" held in Vienna on 13 June 2016 and made a statement calling for an early entry into force of the Treaty. France participated at a side event on the role of the civil society regarding universalization of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2016	A Permanent Five (P5) statement on the CTBT was made in Washington D.C., urging all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty. France supported the Joint Ministerial Statement in New York urging all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the treaty without delay, in particular the remaining Annex 2 States. Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), co-sponsored by France, was adopted on the CTBT urging all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty and encouraging all State signatories, including Annex 2 States, to promote the universality and early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October 2016	France made a statement to the First Committee of the General Assembly reiterating the priority it gave to the Treaty's early entry into force 20 years after opening for signature.	
	November 2016	France supported the call contained in the Antananarivo Declaration adopted at the sixteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo on 26 and 27 November 2016, to all Members of the International Organization of la Francophonie that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2016	France supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty, and joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 71/86.	
Greece	June 2015-May 2017	Greece reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and its importance. Also, as a member of the European Union, Greece supported all EU efforts to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through European Council decisions, EU statements and EU side events.	
	September 2016	Greece co-signed the Joint Ministerial Statement in the eighth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT.	

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Holy See	September 2015	During his apostolic journey to Cuba, the United States of America, and in the meeting with UN Member States at the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters, Pope Francis said that there was an urgent need to work for a world free of nuclear weapons, in full application of the NPT in letter and spirit, with the goal of a complete prohibition of these weapons. Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, underlined in his intervention to the 9th Article XIV Conference that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty can play a significant role in strengthening a "global ethic". He added that the Treaty not only requires that each State Party undertake not to carry out, to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion, as stated in its article I, the Treaty also requires the collaboration of all States Parties in the implementation of the Treaty's verification regime, which is an effective deterrent to any type of development of nuclear weapons, as well as an important "early warning" instrument in civil and scientific sectors, one capable of providing a better response to natural catastrophes. He also affirmed that the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty will act as a cornerstone in the foundation of a global structure to support a nuclear weapons-free world and to guarantee cooperative security based on an ethic of responsibility. Archbishop Gallagher also said that the Holy See gives its full moral support to the solemn act of ratification as an indispensable aspect of the concrete realization of a culture of life, peace and prosperity which can ensure a better tomorrow. In his statement to the 59th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Archbishop Paul Gallagher said that it would be a very important sign to make real efforts towards facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty, which represents the best hope of stemming nuclear proliferation and is a key to progress on nuclear disarmament.	
	October 2015	During the First Committee of the General Assembly, Archbishop Bernardito Auza, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, reiterated the words of Pope Francis at the seventieth session of the General Assembly that there is an urgent need to work for a world free of nuclear weapons, in full application of the NPT, in letter and spirit, with the goal of a complete prohibition of these weapons.	

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	June 2016	In his statement delivered on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Reverend Monsignor Janusz S. Urbańczyk, Permanent Representative of the Holy See to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, reiterated the address of His Holiness Pope Francis to the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, in which he urged the international community "to work for a world free of nuclear weapons, in full application of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in letter and spirit, with the goal of a complete prohibition of these weapons". He also underlined that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is one of the cornerstones of the juridical architecture painstakingly put in place to control the global threat posed by nuclear weapons and to move progressively and urgently toward a world free of such weapons. Specifically, entry into force of the Treaty was declared an essential complement to efforts that enforce and strengthen the NPT, as well as the implementation of the Treaty's verification regime. He also reiterated the Holy See's appeal to the remaining States whose ratification is necessary for the Treaty to enter into force "to demonstrate courageous leadership and a high sense of political responsibility at the service of the common good, and the promotion of a genuine culture of peace", encouraging them to take the urgent steps necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty, which would be one of the best ways to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and to create the conditions for much more dramatic progress towards nuclear disarmament. In this way, entry into force of this Treaty would put in place a vital piece of a global structure to support a nuclear weapons free world and to guarantee cooperative security based on an ethic of responsibility. In concluding, he reiterated the importance the Holy See places on the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	

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	September 2016	In his statement on the occasion of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, Archbishop Bernardito Auza, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, said that while firmly believing that the NPT remains vital to international peace and security and regretting deeply our collective failure to move forward with a positive disarmament agenda, the Holy See will continue to argue against both the possession and the use of nuclear weapons, until the total elimination of nuclear weapons is achieved. He also stated that the Holy See considers it a moral and humanitarian imperative to advance the efforts towards the final objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. He further said that disarmament treaties are not just legal obligations; they are also moral commitments based on trust between States, rooted in the trust that citizens place in their governments, and that if commitments to nuclear disarmament are not made in good faith and consequently result in breaches of trust, the proliferation of such weapons would be the logical corollary. In the statement of the Holy See to the 60th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, delivered by the Reverend Monsignor Antoine Camilleri, Under-Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, the call of Pope Francis to the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 was reiterated, when he urged the international community "to work for a world free of nuclear weapons, in full application of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in letter and spirit, with the goal of a complete prohibition of these weapons". He also referred to the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, one of the key agreements of the global security architecture to control the threat posed by nuclear weapons and to move progressively and urgently toward a world free of such weapons. In this regard, he said that a very important sign would be to make real efforts towards facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty, which the Holy See considers as the best hope of stemming nuclear proliferation and which could be a key to progress on nuclear disarmament.	

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	October 2016	The Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations delivered an intervention before the First Committee of the seventy-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly on agenda item 98(c), dedicated to "Nuclear Disarmament". In its statement, the Holy See retraced the history of its call for a total ban on nuclear weapons and reiterated the "cry of humanity to be free from the spectre of nuclear warfare". It also said that the notion of nuclear deterrence offers a false sense of security and an illusory peace, because lasting peace cannot be guaranteed by the maintenance of a balance of terror. It said for the NPT to be successful, nuclear-weapon States must divest themselves of their nuclear arsenal, rather than hold onto and upgrade them. The Holy See urged that the recommendation made by the Open-ended Working Group to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons be advanced and that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty enter into force rapidly. It also stated that negotiations on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament be accompanied by negotiations on the balances, dispositions and reductions of conventional forces.	
	December 2016	In the statement delivered by the Reverend Monsignor Antoine Camilleri, Under-Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, on the occasion of the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the address of Pope Francis to the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 was recalled and the international community was urged "to work for a world free of nuclear weapons, in full application of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in letter and spirit, with the goal of a complete prohibition of these weapons". He also said that the Holy See is, therefore, most pleased to attend this Conference, thereby lending its support to advancing nuclear security.	

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	March 2017	The Reverend Monsignor Antoine Camilleri, the Holy See's Under-Secretary for Relations with States, read a letter from His Holiness Pope Francis to Ambassador Elayne Whyte Gómez, President of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, Leading Towards their Total Elimination, at the opening session of the Conference taking place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. In the letter, dated 23 March 2017, Pope Francis encouraged participants at the Conference to work with determination to promote the conditions necessary for a "world without nuclear weapons". He said that an ethics and a law based on the threat of mutual destruction is contradictory to the United Nations Charter's call for the pacific solution of disputes and the development of friendly relations between nations. "We must fully commit ourselves to a world without nuclear weapons," he said, through the full implementation of the NPT. Nuclear deterrence, he suggested, was inadequate to today's principal threats to peace and security. He said peace, rather, must be built on justice, integral human development, fundamental human rights, protection of creation, participation in public life, trust between peoples, access to education and health, dialogue and solidarity. The total elimination of nuclear weapons, the Pope underlined, is both a challenge and a moral imperative. He said the common destiny of humankind requires the pragmatic strengthening of dialogue and the formation of mechanisms of trust and cooperation, and that dialogue should involve nuclear States, countries that do not possess nuclear weapons, military and private sectors, religious communities, civil society and international organizations. Pope Francis also reiterated that "We must therefore commit ourselves to a world without nuclear weapons, by fully implementing the Non- Proliferation Treaty, both in letter and spirit". Archbishop Bernardito Auza, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, stated at the United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, Leading Towards their Total Elimination, that it is incumbent on every State to do all it can to eliminate nuclear weapons, as mentioned in Article VI of the NPT, and its double obligation of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament requires a clear obligation to destroy stockpiled nuclear weapons.	

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	May 2017	The statement by Monsignor Janusz S. Urbańczyk, Permanent Representative of the Holy See to the International Organizations in Vienna, at the first session of the NPT PrepCom, underlined that the Holy See urges all parties to make progress in relation to the many international instruments and processes: not only the NPT, but also the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, as well as unilateral initiatives and other measures. But these steps, he said, are in themselves limited, especially in light of growing tensions, continuing proliferation, and the major modernization programmes of some nuclear powers. He said it is therefore vital that the nuclear weapon States renew the arms control and disarmament processes, in conformity with Article VI of the NPT. He stressed that a very important sign would be to make real efforts towards facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which the Holy See considers as the best hope of stemming nuclear proliferation and which could be a key to progress on nuclear disarmament. During a side event on humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons at the NPT PrepCom, the Holy See reiterated what Pope Francis wrote in his message to His Excellency, Mr Sebastian Kurz, President of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, in December 2014: "I am convinced that the desire for peace and fraternity planted deep in the human heart will bear fruit in concrete ways to ensure that nuclear weapons are banned once and for all, to the benefit of our common home". (cfr. Pope Francis, Message on the Occasion of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, 7 December 2014.)	

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Ireland	June 2015 - May 2016	Ireland seized every opportunity at the international level to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. Ireland reiterated its position on the Treaty in national statements at relevant international fora including during the Open-ended Working Group meeting held in Geneva in May 2016. Ireland also aligned itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at different international fora, including the Article XIV Conference in New York in September 2015 and the Conference on Disarmament in February 2016. In May 2016, Ireland hosted an International Workshop of Data Centres at Ireland's National Data Centre. The Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the CTBTO, and was attended by some 80 participants from almost 30 States. States represented included both Annex 2 and non-Annex 2 States, as well as States that had ratified and those that had not. By taking up the Executive Secretary's call for States Parties to host these meetings, Ireland hoped to enhance peer learning among States, as well as promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2016 - May 2017	Ireland seized every opportunity at the international level to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. Ireland reiterated its position on the Treaty in respective national statements, delivered at different international fora, most notably the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting held in June 2016, at which Ireland was represented at the ministerial level. Ireland also delivered national statements at the First Committee of the General Assembly in October 2016 and the first session of the NPT PrepCom, which called for the entry into force of the Treaty. In addition, Ireland aligned itself with the statements of the European Union at relevant fora.	
Italy	September 2015	Italy supported the Final Declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference in New York on 29 September 2015. In his final statement, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mario Giro, who also attended the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 25 September, called for a prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, in particular by the remaining eight Annex 2 States.	
	December 2015	Italy voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 70/73, in which the Assembly welcomed the ratification by Angola and calls for the prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, in particular by the remaining Annex 2 States.	
	June 2016	The Italian Permanent Representative participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting in Vienna and delivered a statement commending the results so far achieved, stressing the Treaty's contribution to reducing security concerns and tensions and calling for its immediate entry into force.	

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	September 2016	Italy co-sponsored the adoption of the Security Council resolution 2310 (2016) on the CTBT, which promotes the universalization and the early entry into force of the Treaty, and calls upon all States to maintain the moratoriums on nuclear explosions. Italy's statement in the eighth Ministerial Meeting in New York commended the progress made towards the universalization of the Treaty and called for a prompt signature and ratification by those States that had not yet done so.	
	December 2016	Italy co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 71/86, which calls for the immediate entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and welcomes the ratification by Myanmar and Swaziland.	
	April 2017	As the 2017 G7 President, Italy promoted the Joint Communiqué and Ministerial Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of Foreign Affairs in Lucca, which encouraged all interested States to complete, as a matter of priority, the International Monitoring System established by the Preparatory Commission of the CTBT and noted the CTBT's potential contribution to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	
Japan	September 2015	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida, participated in the Article XIV conference and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. Minister Kishida also called for accelerating the efforts towards the early entry into force of the Treaty proposing *Three Promotions* as Japan's efforts for the coming two years.	
	October 2015-December 2016	Japan co-sponsored the General Assembly resolutions 70/73 and 71/86, which urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization.	
	April 2016	The G7 Hiroshima Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Hiroshima, Japan where the Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation was issued.	
	June 2016	State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Seiji Kihara, attended the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting.	
	September 2016	Minister Kishida co-chaired the eighth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT. In his closing remarks, Minister Kishida called upon the remaining non-ratifying States, Annex 2 States in particular, to undertake further efforts toward ratification.	
	January 2015 March 2016	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several Annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	

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Kuwait	June 2015 - May 2017	The State of Kuwait actively participated in relevant international fora including the NPT PrepCom, the CTBTO PrepComs, and the General Assembly, and stressed the importance of achieving the entry into force of the Treaty and achieving its universalization. The State of Kuwait continuously called on Annex 2 States, more specifically NWS, to join and ratify the Treaty at the relevant international fora. The State of Kuwait presented its candidacy for Vice Chair of the upcoming Article XIV conference.	
Luxembourg	June 2015 - May 2017	Luxembourg, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force.	
	December 2015	Luxembourg supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Luxembourg co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73.	
	December 2016	Luxembourg supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Luxembourg co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 71/86.	
Malta	June 2015 - May 2017	As a European Union member state, Malta supported all relevant European Union efforts aimed at facilitating the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

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Mexico	June 2015 - May 2017	Mexico attended the 9th Article XIV Conference (September 2015, NY) and supported the adoption of the Final Declaration containing concrete measures to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty. Mexico joined statements by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, and the MIKTA Group (Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia) condemning the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in contravention of the principles of the CTBT. Mexico welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), which encourages the universality and entry into force of the CTBT, noting the fact that the resolution was adopted with the favourable vote of the five permanent members of the Security Council, thus demonstrating their commitment to the Treaty and to the prohibition of nuclear testing. Mexico, along with Australia and New Zealand, presented the resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its seventy-first session, with 183 votes in favour; 1 against; and 3 abstentions.	
Mongolia	June 2015 - May 2017	Mongolia reiterated in various international fora, including the General Assembly, its support for the Treaty and the importance that it attaches to the Treaty's long due entry into force.	
	September 2015	The Minister for Foreign Affairs took part in the Article XIV conference, and in his statement the Minister emphasized that the Treaty's entry into force is essential to the global effort towards nuclear disarmament. Mongolia welcomed the final declaration and the measures to promote the entry into force of the CTBT adopted by Article XIV conference.	
	September -December 2015	Mongolia supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty and bring about its early entry into force, and joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolutions 70/73 and 70/52.	
	October 2015 - October 2016	In its statement to the First Committee of the seventieth and the seventy-first sessions of the General Assembly, Mongolia stated that universalization of the Treaty signifies an imperative step towards disarming the world of nuclear weapons.	
	June 2016 - May 2017	Mongolia organized the third and fourth Ulaanbaatar Dialogue International Conferences on Northeast Asian Security. PTS staff participated in the Fourth Conference.	

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	September 2016	Mongolia associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement in support of the Treaty issued at the eighth Ministerial Meeting.	
	May 2017	In its statement at the first session of the NPT PrepCom, Mongolia stated that the CTBT is a catalyst for nuclear disarmament and a strong instrument for non-proliferation and called upon States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so urgently.	
Myanmar	June 2016 - May 2017	The Government of Myanmar and the CTBTO, with support from the Government of Australia, hosted a workshop on the ratification of Myanmar to the CTBT from 6 to 7 July 2016 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The Government of Myanmar deposited the instrument of ratification of the CTBT on 21 September 2016 at the Treaty event during the seventy-first session of the General Assembly.	
New Zealand	June 2015 - September 2015	New Zealand actively engaged in consultations on drafting the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference	
	September 2015	New Zealand endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference held in New York on 29 September.	
	October 2015	Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the annual CTBT resolution at the seventieth session of the First Committee of the General Assembly, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	April 2016	New Zealand co-sponsored the joint statement "In larger security: a comprehensive approach to nuclear security" at the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, which emphasized the need for rapid entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2016	New Zealand supported Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), tabled during New Zealand's presidency of the Security Council in September 2016, which marked the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT. The resolution called for the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had either not signed or ratified the Treaty — particularly the eight remaining Annex 2 nuclear-weapon States — to do so without further delay.	
	October 2016	On behalf of co-sponsors New Zealand, Australia and Mexico, New Zealand tabled the annual CTBT resolution at the seventy-first session of the First Committee of the General Assembly, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	May 2017	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the NPT PrepCom that strongly encouraged all States, in particular Annex 2 States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, to do so without delay and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	

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Romania	June 2015 - June 2016	Romania coordinated the preparations for the 20th anniversary, chairing the Open-Ended Working Group for the preparation of the 20th anniversary of the Treaty and the establishment of the Commission.	
	January - November 2016	Romania was elected Chair of the CTBTO PrepCom the year of the 20th anniversary since the adoption of the Treaty and the establishment of the Committee. The position was filled by the Permanent Representative of Romania in Vienna.	
	January - May 2017	The Permanent Representative of Romania, as former Chair of the Preparatory Commission in 2016, is member of the CTBT International Coalition. Romania is also represented within the Group of Eminent Persons, by Mr. Cristian Diaconescu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of supporting and complementing efforts to promote the Treaty's entry into force, as well as reinvigorating international endeavours to achieve this goal.	
Russian Federation	June 2015 - May 2017	In the United Nations and within other international for a, the Russian Federation promoted with extreme importance the urgent entry into force of the CTBT and its further universalization.	
	September 2015	The delegation of the Russian Federation participated in the Article XIV conference and supported its Final Declaration and measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2015	At the seventieth session of the General Assembly, the Russian Federation co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73 on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	February 2016	Perspectives of the entry into force of the Treaty were discussed at the meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, with the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO on the margins of the Munich Security Conference.	

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	April 2016	On 11 April the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, made a statement on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature, in which a particular responsibility of the eight Annex 2 States for the future of the Treaty was noted, and those States were called upon to join the Treaty as soon as possible. A joint article of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Ryabkov, and the Executive Secretary, with a detailed analysis of the situation with the Treaty, was published in the Russian daily newspaper *Kommersant* and in the magazine *Foreign Policy*. On 19 April, a seminar on the 20th Anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature took place in Moscow. It was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation together with the Russian MGIMO Center for Energy and Security Studies. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Ryabkov, the Executive Secretary, and Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) member Hans Blix, participated in the seminar.	
	September 2016	On 15 September, the Russian Federation, together with other NPT nuclear-weapon States, adopted a joint statement on the CTBT expressing support for the early entry of the force of the Treaty. On 21 September, the delegation of the Russian Federation took part in the eighth Ministerial Meeting and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement. On 23 September, the Russian Federation as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council voted in favour of adopting Security Council 2310 (2016) on the CTBT.	
	December 2016	At the seventy-first session of the General Assembly the Russian Federation co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 71/86 on the CTBT. Former Ambassador-at-large, Grigory Berdennikov, became a member of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the CTBT.	
	April 2017	A joint article by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergey Ryabkov and the Executive Secretary with analysis of the situation with ratification and universalization the Treaty was published in the international magazine *Diplomat* and in the Russian daily newspaper *Kommersant*.	
Singapore	September 2015	Singapore participated in the Article XIV conference.	

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	October 2015	Singapore supported General Assembly resolution 70/40 and co-sponsored resolution 70/73, both of which call for, inter alia, the Treaty's entry into force.	
	June 2016	Singapore participated in the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting in Vienna.	
	September 2016	Singapore participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting in New York.	
	October 2016	Singapore co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 71/40 and 71/86, both of which call for, inter alia, the Treaty's entry into force.	
Slovakia	June 2015–May 2017	Slovakia supported the activities and decisions of the European Union aimed at promotion of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT and the long-term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach and capacity-building. Slovakia seized every opportunity to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay.	
	September 2015	Slovakia participated at a high level at the Article XIV conference in New York.	
	December 2015	Slovakia supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on States to sign and ratify the Treaty. Slovakia sponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73 and 70/40.	
	June 2016	Slovakia participated at a high level at the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting.	
	September 2016	Slovakia participated at a high level at the eighth Ministerial Meeting in New York.	
	December 2016	Slovakia supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on States to sign and ratify the Treaty. Slovakia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 71/86 and sponsored General Assembly resolution 71/49.	
Slovenia	September 2015	The deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the Article XIV conference. The EU statement was also delivered. Both statements emphasized the need for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2015	Slovenia cosponsored General Assembly resolution 70/73, which also calls for entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2016	Slovenia hosted the Annual NATO Conference on WMD Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-proliferation from May 9 to 10 2016, at which the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO was one of the prominent participants and speakers. He was given the opportunity to explain the need for entry into force of the Treaty	

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	June 2016	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting in Vienna emphasizing the important role of the CTBTO International Monitoring System and the International Data Centre, also for civil purposes, and the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force. The EU statement was also delivered.	
	September 2016	The Executive Secretary was the panellist at the Bled Strategic Forum, a high-level platform for discussion on pressing regional and global issues, where he was also able to address the representatives of the States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Slovenia attended the eighth Ministerial Meeting on the margins of the General Assembly, to show support for the CTBT. A Joint Ministerial Statement was delivered at the meeting. Slovenia co-sponsored Security Council resolution 2310 (2016) on the CTBT, which included messages on the need for entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October -December 2016	Slovenia co-sponsored the General Assembly resolution 71/86 on the CTBT, which called for universalization and signature or/and ratification by Annex 2 States. That resolution was adopted and co-sponsored by Slovenia.	
	May 2017	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the NPT PrepCom stressing the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT and the role of CTBTO in nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament efforts.	
Spain	September 2015	Spain aligned itself with the Ministerial Declaration at the Article XIV conference in New York.	
	June 2016	The Secretary of State participated in the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting in Vienna. The Ambassador of Spain to the International Organizations participated in the High-level Panel discussion on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Treaty with Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in Vienna.	
	August 2016	Spain participated actively in an informal session of the General Assembly in New York on 31 August, marking the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, which has been celebrated every 29 August in accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in December 2009.	
	September 2016	Spain participated in the eighth Ministerial Meeting and the General Assembly, and	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Content	Comments
		supported the Joint Ministerial Statement. Spain co-sponsored Security Council resolution 2310 (2016) which supported the CTBT in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT, reaffirming with members of the Security Council its commitment to the CTBTO.	
Togo	April-May 2015	Togo's principal point of contact completed the e-learning course and participated in the national data centre (NDC) capacity-building course "NDC Waveform Analyst Training Course" in the Vienna International Centre.	
	March 2016	Togo facilitated the installation of the CBS-16 by a technician of the International Data Centre.	CBS-16 was non-operational and the static IP address has yet to be received from the telecommunication operator.
	September 2016	Mr. Songre Douti Ardjoum, a principal user of the NDC, completed the e-learning course.	
	March-April 2017	Mr. Songre Douti Ardjoum, a principal user of the NDC, participated in the NDC capacity-building course "NDC waveform analyst training course" in the Vienna International Centre.	
	May 2017	Mr. Kitegi Koami Mawouena, a principal user of the NDC, completed the e-learning course.	
Turkey	June 2015 - May 2017	Turkey continued to participate in joint efforts to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, in particular the General Assembly and the Article XIV conference, held on 29 September 2015 in New York, and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that not had signed or ratified it. Turkey associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the eighth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT on 21 September 2016. Turkey was one of the 42 co-sponsors of Security Council resolution2310 (2016). Turkey voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 71/86. Turkey promoted the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT on a national basis, as well as together with the other members of the NPDI on relevant occasions, including the first session of the NPT PrepCom, held from 2 to 12 May 2017 in Vienna. Turkey continued to contribute on a voluntary basis to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
United Arab Emirates	June 2015 - May 2017	The United Arab Emirates highlighted in relevant international forums its position on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and disarmament, as well as the urgency with which the CTBT should enter into force, stressing the need for ratification from the remaining eight Annex 2 States. The United Arab Emirates attended the symposium "Science and Diplomacy for Peace and Security: the CTBT@20" in Vienna. The United Arab Emirates participated in the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting, on 13 June 2016.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2015 - May 2017	The United Kingdom fully supported all efforts by the European Union to promote entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2015	The United Kingdom participated in the Article XIV conference at the United Nations in New York and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	October 2015	The United Kingdom made a statement to the seventieth session of the General Assembly supporting the entry into force of the Treaty. The United Kingdom co-sponsored the resolution promoting the entry into force of the Treaty at the seventieth session of the General Assembly.	
	April 2016	The United Kingdom helped draft declarations from the G7 Foreign Ministers and G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group calling for entry into force, under Japan's leadership. The United Kingdom delivered a statement at the 2016 session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2016	The United Kingdom made a ministerial statement supporting the entry into force of the Treaty at the 20th Anniversary Ministerial Meeting.	
	September 2016	The United Kingdom discussed Treaty issues at the P5 Conference in Washington and helped draft a P5 CTBT statement and a P5 Conference statement promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. The United Kingdom supported the adoption of Security Council 2310 (2016) and gave a Ministerial statement reaffirming its commitment to the entry into force of the Treaty. The United Kingdom participated at the eighth Ministerial Meeting at the United Nations in New York and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial statement.	

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	October 2016	The United Kingdom co-sponsored a resolution promoting the entry into force of the Treaty at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly. The United Kingdom made statements at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April 2017	The United Kingdom delivered a statement at the 2017 session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2017	The United Kingdom delivered a statement to the NPT PrepCom supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
2(b). Regional			
Argentina	June 2015 - May 2017	Argentina promoted the ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty within the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and supported its statements in this regard calling upon States to take all appropriate opportunities to insist on the need for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Australia	February 2017	Argentina took part in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which was held in Mexico. At the ministerial segment of the conference, Minister of Foreign Affairs Susana Malcorra called for the CTBT to become binding international law as soon as possible.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2015 - May 2017	Australia continued to work with its partners across a range of regional forums to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty and to advance other nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament objectives. Examples include the Pacific Islands Forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum (ARF), and the March 2017 NPT Regional Dialogue in Jakarta.	*Pacific Islands Forum members*: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. *Participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum*: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States of America, Viet Nam.
	September 2016	Australia was a key proponent of the East Asia Summit (EAS) Leaders' Statement on Non-Proliferation of 8 September 2016, which emphasized both the importance of the Treaty's entry into force and the significance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by EAS participating countries, "particularly the remaining Annex 2 States".	*EAS participating countries*: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, Australia, People's Republic of China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and the United States of America

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	March-June 2017	In order to pursue a CTBT capacity-building initiative aimed at advancing the universalization of the Treaty through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Australia proposed an amendment to the ARF Work Plan on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, which will be considered by minsters of foreign affairs at the ARF in August 2017.	
Belarus	June 2015 - May 2017	In relevant regional for a, Belarus seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its entry into force.	
Belgium	June 2015 - May 2017	Belgium, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2015 - May 2016	Brazil actively engaged in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT. Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and of the Member States of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) delivered on different occasions, which emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT and called upon all Annex 2 States which had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, as a matter of priority. Brazil supported the Special Declaration 17 of CELAC, on the 20 years of the opening for signature of the CTBT, issued on 27 January 2016, which urged all Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty. Among other measures in support of the Treaty's entry into force, CELAC called on all States, inter alia, to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, other nuclear explosions, or any other relevant non-explosive testing, including subcritical experiments and those conducted through simulation aimed at developing and improving nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Brazil also supported the CELAC Special Declaration 21 on the commitment to advance in the multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, issued on 27 January, 2016, which urged all Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the CTBT by all Latin American and Caribbean States.

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2016 - May 2017	Brazil actively engaged in the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) in efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT. Brazil supported the CELAC statement in the First Committee of the General Assembly, issued on 7 October 2016, on the vital importance and urgency of the early entry into force of the CTBT and urges those States in Annex 2 of the Treaty whose ratification is essential for its entry into force to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying this important international instrument as soon as possible. CELAC also called upon all States to refrain from carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions, other nuclear explosions or any other non-explosive relevant experiment, including subcritical experiments, and those performed by supercomputers for the improvement of nuclear weapons. Such actions are contrary to the objective and purposes of the CTBT, as well as to the spirit of the Treaty, thereby undermining the desired impact as a nuclear disarmament measure. Brazil supported Special Declaration 4 of CELAC, issued on 25 January 2017, which emphasized the condemnation of the perfecting of existing nuclear weapons and of the development of new types of these weapons, which is inconsistent with the obligation to adopt effective measures in favour of nuclear disarmament. Brazil also supported the statement of CELAC in the general debate of the first meeting of the NPT PrepCom held in Vienna on 2 May 2017, in which it reiterated the importance and the necessity of a prompt entry into force of CTBT and urged all Annex 2 States of the Treaty to accelerate the signing and/or ratification process of said instrument without further delay. It insisted that all States shall refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, other nuclear explosions, or any other relevant non-explosive testing, including subcritical experiments and those conducted through simulation aimed at developing and improving nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the CTBT by all Latin American and Caribbean States.
Canada	June 2015- May 2017	Canada worked with its international partners across a number of regional fora, including the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Organization of American States, to support the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Chile	June 2015 - May2017	Chile and the Netherlands co-hosted a regional dialogue for GRULAC countries with the purpose of encouraging consensus at the 2017 Preparatory Committee for the 2020 NPT Review Cycle. This activity, called "Regional dialogue of GRULAC: towards 2017 PrepCom", stressed the importance of all States ratifying the CTBT.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
European Union	June 2015 - May 2017	The European Union raised the CTBT issue during the political dialogue meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament with key CTBT partners and different regional groups. (Vienna)	
Finland	June 2016 - May 2017	As a member of the European Union, Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
France	June 2015 - May 2017	France supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through the implementation and the adoption of European Council decision 2015/1837 on European Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission, adopted in October 2015. One of the objectives of this support is the promotion of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT and the long-term sustainability of its verification regime through outreach and capacity building.	
		France, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty, including during contacts with States that had not signed or ratified the Treaty.	
	July 2016	France, as a member of the North Atlantic Alliance, fully associated itself with the Warsaw Declaration and press communiqué calling for universalization of the Treaty (§66).	
	May 2017	France supported the organization by the European Union of a side event on the CTBT on the margins of the NPT PrepCom in Vienna and insisted on the means to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT through parliamentary relations.	
Ireland	June 2015 - May 2017	As a member of the European Union, Ireland supported the implementation of EU Council decisions in support of the monitoring and verification capacity of the Preparatory Commission, as well as other relevant EU activities to promote the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Italy	June 2015 - May 2017	As a Member State of the European Union, Italy supported all relevant EU statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT, especially the EU Council Decision 2015/1837 on the European Union support for the activities of CTBTO for the promotion of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT.	
Japan	May 2015 - May 2017	Japan continued to promote the signature and ratification of the CTBT by States in the region. Japan has supported capacity-building in the region through the annual seismological training course.	
Luxembourg	June 2015 - May 2017	Luxembourg, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Mexico	June 2015 - May 2017	Mexico joined the Special Declaration on the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT, signed by Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, on the occasion of the Fourth CELAC Summit in January 2016. Mexico hosted the second and third annual summer school courses on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean, which addressed Treaty-related issues.	
Mongolia	June 2015 - May 2017	Mongolia seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its early entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2015 - May 2017	New Zealand provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
Slovakia	October 2016	Slovakia hosted the On-Site Inspection Training Introductory Course (IC-3TC) for surrogate inspectors of CTBTO at the Military Training Centre Lešť. The course aimed to provide the participants with a solid foundation for acquiring the competencies needed to participate in an on-site inspection and operate in the field after the CTBT enters into force.	
Turkey	June 2015- May 2017	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its early entry into force.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2015- May 2017	The United Arab Emirates met within the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Group of Arab States to discuss ways in which to encourage the necessary ratification of the CTBT by all Annex 2 States.	